

J. R. RACE & CO.

HAVE IN STOCK A LARGE LOT OF CHILDREN AND BOYS'

Cloth and Fine Beaver Overcoats,

Which they will sell at Less than Cost.

COME AND SEE THEM. THEY ARE JUST THE THING FOR A

CHRISTMAS PRESENT!

JUST RECEIVED

AN IMMENSE INVOICE OF

Neckties, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs.

Cloves and Scarfs.

WHITE SHIRTS AT VERY LOW PRICES.

EITHER LAUNDRIED OR UNLAUNDRIED

OUR MERCHANT

TAILORING DEPARTMENT!

Is running as usual, and Suits of all kinds are made to order on short notice, and

FITS WARRANTED.

J. R. RACE & CO.

BLENZ & DANZENISE BUTCHERS

PACKERS.

SMOKED AND CURED MEATS.

WEST SIDE OF THE OLD SQUARE

FRESH MEATS

Trustee's Sale.

WILLIAM J. RACE, Trustee, will sell at public auction, on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1878, at the Court House in the City of Decatur, Illinois, all the real estate of the late J. R. RACE, deceased, to-wit: a certain lot of land, situated in the City of Decatur, Illinois, containing one-half acre, more or less, bounded on the north by the lot of J. R. RACE, deceased, on the east by the lot of J. R. RACE, deceased, on the south by the lot of J. R. RACE, deceased, and on the west by the lot of J. R. RACE, deceased. The terms of sale are cash on delivery.

ERS

H. MUELLER & CO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

BREECH AND MUZZLE LOADING SHOT GUNS!

RIFLES, REVOLVERS, POWDER, SHOT

Sportsmen's Outfits.

Iron and Lead Pipes, also Hose, Belting and Packing, Iron and Brass Fittings

GAS FIXTURES

RUBBER BUTTON

CHAIN PUMPS,

FORCE PUMPS, ETC.

All kinds of Repairing in Iron, Steel and Brass done on short notice, and warranted.

Blacksmithing

WAGON WORK

BROWN & PROVOST

Having taken the Shop on the

Cor. Elmore and Monroe sts.

REPAIRING

M. A. MYER,

HOUSE, SIGN AND

Fresco Painter

GLAZIER,

GRAINER AND PAPER HANGER.

JOSH BILLINGS' PROVERBS.

This life is like a game of cards. We must play the hands dealt to us, and the credit is not so much in winning as in playing a poor hand well.

When I hear a man bragging about what he did last year, and what he is going to do next year, I can tell pretty near what he is doing now.

Don't despise poor relations. They might get rich sometime, and then it would be so hard to explain things.

The reputation a man gets from his ancestors weighs about as much as the reputation he gets from his own clothes.

There is no woman stationed on the face of the earth who tries so hard to do right and falls offener than the average mother-in-law.

An enthusiast is an individual who believes about four times as much as anybody else will believe.

Falling in love is like falling down stairs; it's hard work to find out just how the thing was done.

The man who has been waiting for the last fifteen years for something to turn up, is still in the same business.

A puddle is a woman's pet, and I have seen some I would like to swap lives with.

Mice can live anywhere comfortably but in church. This proves that they can't live on religion any more than a minister can.

The worst tyrant in this world is a woman who is superior to her husband and lets everybody know it.

Love is like the measles; you can have it but once, and the later in life we have it the tougher it goes with us.

Great thinkers are not apt to be great whistlers. When a man can't think of anything he begins to whistle.

The man who can have to work on a farm for nothing and board himself, just about earns his wages.

Neatness, in my opinion, is one of the virtues. I have always considered it twin sister to chastity, but none work so hard as the victim of elastic neatness. I have seen a neat person who would not let a weary fly rest long enough on their best wall paper to take breath, and who would chase a single cockroach up and down stairs until his legs were worn off.

TRUTHS.

An excellent quartette—a good temper, a good library, a good wife and a good friend are four of the choicest blessings of human life.

To notice a libel is like digging around a hill of potatoes—you make it grow the faster.

If an ass goes traveling he will come home home.

He who receives a good turn should never forget it; he who does one should never remember it.

Ingratitude is a kind of mental weakness—all men are never ungrateful.

Time will teach him who has no teacher.

The world may never know what untimable things a hotel waiter thinks when he folds his arms and leans against the wall to gaze down upon you in mournful silence with dreamy eyes.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company are making strong efforts to suppress the tramp nuisance on the line of their road. They have provided four prison cars, which have been placed at different points on the road, and recommend that the local associations give such aid as may be in their power to the officers of the railroad company.

"GERMAN SYRUP."

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of curative qualities as Boecher's German Syrup. In three years over two million bottles of this small bottle of this medicine have been distributed free of charge by Druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, Severe Coughs, Pneumonia, and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them. The result has been that Druggists in every town and village in the United States are recommending it to their customers. Go to your Druggist and ask what they know about it. Sample bottles free. Regular size 50 cents. (Three doses will relieve any case.)

MONEY INVESTED

In town lots, at best rock prices, in a city of steady and healthy growth, can neither shrink in value, burn up or blow away, and savings deposited in this kind of property will, sooner or later, give to the depositor a home, secure to himself, his wife and children, against the vicissitudes of landlords and landlords in the day of adversity. I have desirable town lots in different parts of the city, among them some twenty on North Water Street, within three blocks of the corner of Monroe and I am now thinking of selling for sale a considerable number of choice lots on North Water Street, in the heart of the city, very convenient to business, which I will sell at such prices and on such terms of payment as will put a good lot within the reach of every thrifty citizen who may wish to own a home.

M. A. MYER,

HOUSE, SIGN AND

Fresco Painter

GLAZIER,

GRAINER AND PAPER HANGER.

Thankful for past favors, a continuance of the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. M. A. MYER, Cor. Elmore and Monroe Streets, East Main Street, Decatur, Illinois.

REPAIRING

M. A. MYER,

HOUSE, SIGN AND

"CHEAP CHARLEY"

NO MISREPRESENTATION



ONE PRICE ONLY.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

THE BATTLE IS OVER.

And the Wounded Little Middleman is Groaning in Decatur.

CHEAP CHARLEY IS VICTORIOUS

THE SLAUGHTER OF THE WICKED CONTINUES.

AND THE PEOPLE HAVE AT LAST ACHIEVED THEIR RIGHTS.

THEY CAN BUY CLOTHING,

OF "CHEAP CHARLEY" AT 25 PER CENT BELOW ANY REGULAR LIST PRICE. The reason you can buy of "Cheap Charley" at such low figures, is because he manufactures and sells ONLY CLOTHING OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE.

Little Middleman to Compete with Him.

If any merchant is more enterprising than others, and sells goods of his own manufacture at lower prices than all others, and the people will buy his goods, and he will continue to sell as low as ever, and he will continue to be successful.

Our prices in Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes and Gents' Furnishing Goods are lower than ever. One price only.

CHEAP CHARLEY,

Kaufman & Bachrach.

FLOUR! FLOUR!

Shellabarger & Co's

Flour is Giving Splendid Satisfaction.

FRESH MEATS!

F. M. Carver

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

DENTISTS.

THE STEINWAY PIANO!

STANDARD ORGAN.

NATIONAL ORGAN.

J. GOLDSTEIN'S

Music Store.

FOUND AT LAST

CROWN JEWEL.

GOOD RECORD.

Very Low Prices

CROWN DIAMOND,

Revolution and Rotary

COAL & WOOD STOVES.

HARDWARE,

TINWARE,

ETC., ETC.

RICHES GREATLY REDUCED.

R. C. CROCKER,

No. 9 Water Street.

Grand Clearance Sale

FURNITURE!

IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM FOR

DECATUR

FURNITURE CO.

WILL OFFER FOR SALE FOR THE

NEXT SIXTY DAYS,

WHOLESALE PRICES AT THEIR RETAIL

West Side of the New Square.

MAMMOTH STOCK

CHOICE FURNITURE.

NEW MEAT MARKET

ADAM KREHER,

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

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NEW MEAT MARKET

ADAM KREHER,

There had another attack upon in New Orleans.

SINCE the commencement of this winter's packing season, Chicago pork-packers have slaughtered 1,749,589 hogs, against 1,355,963 for the corresponding period last season.

CARR. F. Y. HEDLEY, for many years the efficient editor of the Bunker Hill Gazette, has severed his connection with that paper, and retired to enjoy his *otium cum dignitate*, which, according to Ben. Hood, of the Litchfield Monitor, is the Latin for post office. "Leaf by leaf the roses fall"—or words to that effect.

It has been officially ascertained, through the agency of the State Agricultural Department, that there are now 342,682 acres of fruit orchards in Illinois, and that the aggregate total value of the product from these orchards last year was \$3,589,672, or \$10.47 per acre. The acreage of orchards is gradually increasing from year to year.

The word "Change" seems to be the popular one among newspapers just now. The Litchfield Monitor comes to us this week with the valedictory of the late editor, Mr. H. A. Coolidge, and the salutatory of his successor, who is none other than our old journalistic friend, B. S. Hood. The Monitor is a good paper, and the new editor is altogether worthy to take up the mantle of his predecessor, who is one of the most charming writers in Illinois, or anywhere else.

A CROWD of alleged workmen in California have irrationally resolved that eight hours are sufficient for a day's work for any man, and the law should make it so. But the fact is, eight hours are a great deal more than sufficient to satisfy workmen who entertain the California hoodlum and eastern communist ideas. Four hours would suit them better; two hours better still, and no work best of all. The difficulty about reducing their ideas to practice is that work is valued in the market of the world according to its results, and men who buy work will not give ten hours' pay for eight hours' or two hours' or an hour's work. It is the easiest thing in the world for legislation to declare eight hours a day's work, but there are higher laws than any that can be passed by a California legislature and by those the price of labor is regulated.—Chicago Times.

THE Democracy are not happy. Even at Washington, with a majority in the House and such grand opportunities of a probable majority in the Senate; with boarding houses of such hash as not otherwise found, these and more, and yet not happy. The Washington Post grieves over the fact that the Democrats have no leader; that Randall is unable to hold the reins or crack the whip about the withers of the fellows who kick in the traces and fail to pull; that he is too weak and vacillating; that Cowie is too funny for sober business; that Ewing is offensive to the gold-bug Democrats of New England. Proctor Knott is too eloquent. Hewitt knows a good deal about corn-bread and but little about honest leadership. Wood has all the qualities of a leader, has the brains and the dignity and the experience, but he is not allowed the privilege. This is a sad condition for the great Democratic party. The Republicans have been thought somewhat torn up, but aside from the difference between the President and the party, there is harmony in comparison. Ewing would cut loose from the East, and Pendleton would flood the country with greenbacks.

In fact, not one-half the representatives of Democracy at Washington know exactly what principles they do represent, or where the party stands. It looks as if they were nearer united in the defense of the Republican President than upon any settled policy of their own. No wonder the organs are in mourning.

NEXT to the eminent scientist of the Poiret Transcript, who uses the gristle-stone and the threshing machine to illustrate the most difficult problems of science, stands Stephen Pearl Andrews, as an illustrator of difficult subjects. The relation that man sustains to the universe, like the phenomena of the tides, the Gulf stream and the Aurora borealis, has been the subject of much cheating and speculation, but Mr. Andrews has succeeded in making it so plain, that there need be no further dispute over the matter. Thus one by one the crooked things are made plain and the dark subjects flooded with the light of day. Mr. Andrews says:

I stand in an exalted position from a view of a distant state of existence and thence by a combination to a transient state; and thence again by reversals and sublimations to a celestial state or stage which is the ultimate. From this point of vantage, allow me to inform you that the hypothesis of the dualists is one thing and the assumption of the dualists is quite another. Resolving from the dualism of the dualists, we arrive at no conclusion that the dualists are not a dualist, or in the advance position a prime factor of the sociological harmonization.

TELEGRAPHIC

SHERMAN

What He has to Say About Resumption.

THE FOREIGN

Attempt to Stop a Train in Kansas.

OTHER CRIMINAL NEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Earl Derby has not been at the Foreign Office for two days. His health is said to be not so good as at the beginning of the week. He is transacting the business of his department at his private residence. It is believed, his resignation, which was tendered in consequence of the orders of the fleet to proceed to the Dardanelles, has since been withdrawn. It is also thought that the Government will not deem it necessary to ask for a supplementary estimate, and that a statement to that effect Monday will accompany the announcement of the conclusion of an armistice. If the vote is persisted in, in the face of Turkey's acceptance of the Russian conditions, it will be opposed by the Liberals by all the means at their power.

Trustworthy advices from Vienna indicate that Austria also had begun to look for something more tangible than general assurances of Russia's good intentions, and had taken steps to obtain at least a formal diplomatic pledge that the interests of the monarchy should suffer no detriment. The communications exchanged are said to have shown a more earnest desire than ever on the part of Russia to maintain the good understanding hitherto prevailing, and it is believed the present exchange of views will lead to a satisfactory issue. Germany, also, according to a special dispatch from Berlin, has within a few days warned Russia afresh that the terms of peace must be submitted to the Powers for approval.

GALEATRI, Jan. 26.—Guns are firing a salute at the Dardanelles. The English fleet is coming. Admirably Hornby took the fleet up to the mouth of the Dardanelles, where, at the telegraph station, he received the countermand. He did not, therefore, proceed to the forts, but returned to Besika Bay.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—A special dispatch from Chadis Green, says the transport of troops, artillery and ammunition to the frontier is proceeding vigorously. Everything indicates immediate hostilities. All infantry have left for Lania. Great excitement prevails.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 26.—The Porte has received no news of any armistice having been signed. The Russian headquarters, accompanied by the Turkish Plenipotentiaries, has left Kessanlik, continuing their advance. Foreign Embassadors are still unacquainted with the Russian conditions of peace, but they were communicated to-day to the Turkish Parliament, at a secret sitting.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—Newspapers state that semi-official intelligence, announcing the Russian conditions of peace, says they include the opening of the Straits to Russian warships. This concession is granted by Turkey. Waddington, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has sent 10,000 francs to Constantinople to relieve the distress of refugees.

The French Government has ordered two advice boats to proceed to Constantinople. The commander of a French iron-clad at Smyrna has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to protect French subjects in Constantinople, if necessary.

BELGRADE, Jan. 26.—Prince Tseroff has arrived at Nisch from the Russian headquarters, on a mission respecting Serbia's claims.

ATHENS, Jan. 26.—The news of the conclusion of peace caused great consternation. The Chamber of Deputies suspended their public sitting, and a large crowd paraded the streets, making demonstrations in favor of war. The crowd was dispersed by the troops. Several police were injured by stones. It is feared that this manifestation will lead to serious disturbances.

VIENNA, Jan. 26.—The Political Correspondence of the Athens dispatch says a secret sitting of the Chamber is being held to-day, for the purpose of taking important resolutions on the foreign policy. Despite news of the armistice and the renewed agreement between several of the great Powers, the Hellenic Government intends, if it obtains the assent of the Chamber, to actively support the insurrection in Thessaly and Crete.

ATHENS, 9:30 p. m., Jan. 26.—The demonstration has assumed a grave aspect. A crowd exceeding 10,000 in number marched to the residence of Ministers Deligiorgis, Trikoupi, Saimis, Comandourous and Delymias, where they broke windows and committed other excesses. The crowd then proceeded to the palace. The King harangued them, and said the circumstances were painful for the nation. Nobody loved his country more than he, but it was indispensable to remain calm. Troops subsequently dispersed the crowd. A renewal of the disorder is expected to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Senator Morrill has addressed a communication to the Senate, saying, in a brief and unimpassioned letter, that in 1863, to the Senate, he had been asked to make a statement in such manner as does you gross injustice. Whatever may have been your opinion as to the technical rights of the Government, you always held that it was its first and paramount duty to make United States notes a legal tender.

Secondly, Morrill says, in a lengthening sentence, that he had no intention of making a statement in the Senate. He says: "I never have changed my opinion as to the technical legal right to redeem the principal of \$500 bonds in legal tenders, but have always insisted I could not avail myself of this legal right until we complied with the legal and moral obligations imposed by the legal tender note to redeem in coin on demand, or to restore the right to convert into interest-bearing Government bonds." The grounds of this opinion are very fully stated in a speech made February 27, 1868, referred to in the letter of Dr. Mann, and in the report on the funding bill, made by me from the Committee on Finance, December 17, '67; my position was that, while the legal tender act made United States notes a legal tender for debts, public and private, except for custom duties and interest on public debt, yet it could not lawfully compel public creditors to receive United States notes in payment of bonds until we made good the pledge of the public faith to pay notes in coin from the first issue of legal tenders, which I heartily supported and voted for. I have sought to make it good, to support, maintain and advance its value, it was an earnest effort to restore to the Government the right to be converted into coin on demand of the holder, and as soon as it was possible to do so, I made the speech referred to, resisting alike the demands of those who wished to exclude United States notes from the operation of funding, and a large class of persons who wished to cheapen, degrade and ultimately repudiate them. In all my official connection with legislation, as to legal tenders, I have but one act to regret and to apologize for, and that is my acquiescence to the act of March 3, 1869, which authorized the sale of the war bonds and the sale of bonds, took away from the holders of these notes the right to convert them into interest-bearing securities. This right might properly have been suspended during the war, but if repudiated as a legal tender, the source and cause of all financial evils we have suffered, and from which we cannot recover until we restore that right of redemption and our notes in coin, the discrimination should be made against the noteholder until we are ready to pay him in coin. He should be allowed at his option to convert his money into bonds at par, and then—Our notes are depreciated by our wrongful act, and we have no right to take advantage of our own money by forcing upon bondholders notes we refuse to receive. This is the precise principle embodied in the act to "strengthen the public credit, approved March 18, 1869. This act of settled law, and he would assume a great responsibility who would seek to evade its terms, weaken its authority or change its provisions. It has entered into every contract made since that time. It cannot be revoked without public dishonor. So far as the bondholder is concerned, it is an executed law. Over \$700,000,000 of bonds have been redeemed in coin under it, and the civilized world regards all the remainder as covered by its sanction, and in their faith in it our securities have become second only in the markets of the world. This law is not yet quite executed so far as the noteholder is concerned. His note is not yet quite as good as coin. Congress has debated ever since its passage the subject of making it good. The Senate, in 1870, provided in the third section of the refunding act, that those notes might be converted into 4 per cent bonds. The House would not concur. If this had been done these notes would now be at par in coin. The redemption act, if undisturbed, is now on the eve of execution. The promise made in '62, and so often repeated, is about to be fulfilled; agitation or collateral questions may delay it, but the obligation of public faith, written on the face of every United States note, and sacredly pledged by act to strengthen the public credit, will give us neither peace nor assured prosperity until it is fulfilled. Public opinions may waver and men and parties may array themselves against the fulfillment of these public promises, but in time they will be fulfilled, and I think the sooner the better.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—The reception of Senator J. Donald Cameron in Union Republican Club-room to-night was a very pleasant affair. The Senator brought with him from Washington, as guests, Messrs. Conkling, Hamlin, Howe, Kirkwood, Teller, and Cameron of Wisconsin. Senator Allison could not come. Among the other guests were Gov. Hartman, Mayor Stockley, ex-Senator Simon Cameron, Congressmen O'Neil, Freeman and Harmer. There were about 100 guests at the reception taking more the form of a social gathering.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—T. D. McKee, the banker of Homer, Champagne county, whose transactions have created a great deal of excitement in that part of the country, made an assignment to Wm. B. Weber, of Urbana. The listing of his debts shows liabilities amounting to near \$100,000, and assets remarkably small. The general sentiment of the people reflects very severely upon McKee for his supposed swindling transactions.

A large lot of new Prints just received at S. Einstein's.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 27.—A firing attempt to rob a passenger train on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Road was made this morning. A crowd of 400 men entered the station at Kinsey, Kansas, capturing the Kinsey, the night operator, who was ordered to open the safe. This he refused to do, although his life was threatened. The crowd bound the operator, and a desperate effort broke loose and ran to the head of the train, firing the shot. The crowd of pistol-shots was fired into the train, and as it stopped Conductor J. W. Mallory was met by two of the robbers, who presented pistols to his head and ordered him into the baggage car. He stepped in and closed the door, instantly starting the train by pulling the bell-cord. Mallory and the baggage-master then armed themselves with the carbines carried in the car and then stopped the train after running about a mile from the station. They went back into the coaches with their arms, but found the robbers were not on the train and that the passengers had not been disturbed. Immediately after the train started the robbers, reported to have been fifteen in number, mounted their horses and rode off rapidly towards the Arkansas river. A party was at once organized for pursuit, and started only two or three miles behind the robbers. A second party started at 7:30 with fresh horses and provisions, and the chances are good that the robbers will be captured. The Superintendent of the road also sent a request to the commanding officer at Fort Dodge for a party of soldiers to join in the pursuit. Answer has been received that a squad of cavalry has been sent out with a wagon for supplies. Present indications are that Kinsey is an unhealthy locality for train robbers. A 300-foot one of the pursuing party returned with the report that the robbers had crossed the Arkansas river, about nine miles west of Kinsey.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Jan. 27.—Something of a sensation was created yesterday by the passing through town of two horse thieves en route for Centralia. Friday night about 11 o'clock, a horse was stolen from J. Woods and another from John McCalland, both of Sacramento County, three miles east of Centralia. The alarm was given and the horse thief clubs were called out all over the country. John Johnston, took the fast-bound train this morning, and gave notice to parties at Odin, Salem, Banister and Inka. Mr. Guilkey, of Banister, who had seen two men pass through the place answering the description, gave pursuit and in about an hour overtook and captured both of the thieves. John Johnston having stopped at Inka, started back towards Banister, on the Vincennes road, arrived just in time to see them taken in. They were taken to the station and foot in the direction of Centralia. They gave their names as Chas. Gray and Thomas Johnston. Gray is about five feet eight inches high and weighs about 140 pounds; is quite gray, is seventy years old, was born in Scotland, and lived in St. Louis for many years, has no trade, is a day laborer. He is, beyond question, the party who escaped last year with a horse from the same stable. The young man is about five feet nine inches high, and weighs about 160 pounds; has red hair, gray eyes; is twenty-three years old, gives his name as Thomas Johnston. He says he did not take the horse which he rode, but that Gray gave him \$15 to ride the horse to Flora. They have not yet been given up to the proper authorities, but are in safe custody.

KANSAS, Ill., Jan. 27.—Some thieves went through the Kansas Hotel here yesterday morning, getting away with several guests. J. J. Hamilton, traveling agent of the Deere Plow Works, lost in cash \$150 and a fine gold watch and chain and other valuables. Ben Straley, railroad engineer, Paris, Ill., lost a very fine gold watch and chain. Chas. Connor, a tramp, seen about the house on the previous evening, moneyless, was suspected and arrested last night at Charleston, having plenty of money and new clothes, and now lies in the County Jail. This morning \$57, both gold watches, a diamond ring, a pin, set in diamonds and other valuables were found in a lumber yard in Charleston, where Connor was seen yesterday.

QUINCY, Jan. 27.—Chief of Police McGraw to-day received a telegram from Moscatine (Ia.) officials, stating that they had arrested Dr. W. H. Lemmon. It will be remembered that Dr. Lemmon is charged with having been something to do with the death of Dr. Price of Easton, Ill., and died the city when he found a post-mortem examination was to be made, and Dr. Parks, now in jail for the murder, asserts that Mrs. Price came to his house after the operation which caused her death had been performed.

THE Louisiana "bull-dozers" who are using Judge Whitaker's Court at New Orleans to vent their spite against the Louisiana Returning Board, have so far triumphed, with the aid of the Attorney General, as that Messrs. Anderson, Casanova and Kennel are already in jail, and ex-Governor Wells probably will be to-day. Judge Whitaker, who refused to grant a transfer of the case to the United States Court, and invited applause of the "bull-dozers," by declaring that his Court was "not to be trifled with," is now the victim of a malicious and wicked Southern principles, who, for a few years after the war, have been busy with treason and lawlessness, waiting for opportunities as this to prove his fidelity to the "bull-dozers" class. These proceedings illustrate the character of that "conciliation" which has triumphed in Louisiana.—State Journal.

PITTSBURGH has 1,600 Red Ribbon workers, a large proportion of whom have been added to the use of intoxicating liquors.

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